

Disc Brake

Abstract

A disc brake having an anchor that is fixed to a housing with first and second rails thereon that align first and second friction members with a rotor. The first and second friction members each have a friction pad that is respectively moved into engagement with first and second radial surfaces on the rotor to develop brake forces that oppose the rotation of the rotor to effect a brake application. The anchor has first and second projections that extend from the first and second rails and are located in planes aligned with the radial surfaces of the rotor. Each friction pad has an initial thickness that is continually reduced by wear through the engagement with the rotor during a brake application. Each friction pad is attached to a carrier defined by a first inwardly projecting lip on a first end and a second inwardly projecting lip on a second end. The inwardly projecting lips have a length that corresponds to an initial thickness of a friction pad plus one-half the width of a projection and correspondingly engage the first and second projections on the first rail or the first and second projections on the second rail during a brake application in planes aligned with the

radial surfaces of the rotor such that braking forces are communicated into the anchor without the introduction of a moment that could effect the uniform application of an application force between a friction pad and rotor.